

Summit Finale: Western Allies Seem Encouraged

Reagan Report Pleases NATO Leaders

By JUDITH MILLER

Special to The New York Times

BRUSSELS, Nov. 21 — The leaders of several Western European nations expressed strong support today for the outcome of the Geneva summit meeting between President Reagan and Mikhail S. Gorbachev.

Mr. Reagan arrived here from Geneva to discuss the results of the meeting with 13 government leaders and three foreign ministers of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. Afterward, the leaders expressed relief at what Mr. Reagan had told them, saying foundations had been laid for a renewal of dialogue between the world's two most powerful adversaries.

The officials here also expressed strong satisfaction that the summit had indeed covered the key issues of concern to them, including reductions in strategic and medium-range nuclear arms, chemical weapons, and Mr. Reagan's plans for an antiballistic missile shield, popularly called the "Star Wars" program.

Mitterrand Sees Hope

Few of the allied leaders mentioned the continuing broad differences between the American and Russian leaders over such issues as "Star Wars" research.

In Paris, President François Mitterrand, who did not attend the NATO

meeting, said he welcomed the summit as a "sign of hope." But at a news conference, he said France would still keep its separate nuclear forces and would continue to compete in military space research despite any superpower agreements.

In general, the allies appeared to be pleased that Mr. Reagan had taken the time to report to them personally on the summit before returning to Washington. It was the first such briefing by an American president in the 10 Soviet-American summit meetings since World War II.

"We are well pleased with what we heard from the President," said Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain.

"We offered our congratulations, our support and our appreciation that the President himself made an effort to come here to meet with us," she said.

The leaders did not comment on many specifics of Mr. Reagan's talks with the Soviet leader. They said details of the session and their reactions would emerge in a series of consultations scheduled to begin early next month with separate meetings of NATO defense and foreign ministers.

Reagan Reluctance Recalled

They did say they were encouraged that Mr. Reagan had "gone the extra mile," as Prime Minister Ruud Lubbers of the Netherlands put it, by reversing his reluctance to face Mr. Gorbachev and argue the West's case.

In Paris, President François Mitterrand, who did not attend the NATO

meeting underscored their own contribution in encouraging Mr. Reagan to meet Mr. Gorbachev. "This public contact, which made it possible to move ahead step by step," said Helmut Kohl, the West German Chancellor, "was a result of preparations involving all the allies."

The Western European leaders appeared to be relieved at the widely perceived success of the summit meeting. They have faced domestic unease over growing East-West tensions, increasing nuclear arsenals and the decision by NATO countries to deploy new American missiles in Western Europe in response to the Soviet Union's deployment of missiles.

Mr. Kohl asserted that the summit meeting "results had vindicated the West's豪邁 in missiles." Then,

Mr. Kohl said, referring to the long dispute in his nation over deployment of the weapons, "some were predicting a new ice age, a palisade of missiles, and a deepening of the division in Europe."

"What nonsense," he declared.

Joint Statement Welcomed

Mr. Lubbers said that the determination to work for arms reductions that was expressed in the joint United States-Soviet Union statement issued in Geneva indicated that Mr. Gorbachev "had come to grips with the fact that the West had decided to deploy these missiles and that Moscow will have to make the best of it."

Mr. Lubbers said this was needed before there could be progress on efforts to curb American and Soviet medium-range missiles in Europe.

Several other leaders cited the theme that the spirit of cooperation rising from the summit meeting had now made such an agreement possible as a cause for optimism.

Many also said they were encouraged by what they saw as the positive chemistry between Mr. Reagan and Mr. Gorbachev.

Bettino Craxi, the Italian Prime Minister, said Mr. Reagan had described the Soviet leader as "a person with whom dialogue is possible and can be developed." Mr. Reagan had found Mr. Gorbachev "more flexible and open to exchange" than he had expected, Mr. Craxi said.

Gorbachev Found 'In Charge'

Similarly, Horst Teltschik, Mr. Kohl's senior foreign policy adviser, said Mr. Reagan had found Mr. Gorbachev "a man he can deal with." Mr. Teltschik said Mr. Reagan had told the Western allies that he had come away with the "firmest conviction" that Mr. Gorbachev was "the man in charge." He said Mr. Reagan had based this impression not only on Mr. Gorbachev's demeanor, but also on that of his aides.



MEETING OF ALLIES: President Reagan and Lord Carrington, center, chief of NATO, listening to Prime Minister Brian Mulroney of Canada as NATO leaders met yesterday in Brussels.



Agence France-Presse

NATO BRIEFING: President Reagan talking with Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain yesterday in Brussels before briefing NATO leaders on his meeting with Mikhail S. Gorbachev.

summit meeting and to Mr. Reagan. "It is something unbelievable to find the President of the United States on our television," a Muscovite said. "It is even more unbelievable that his appearance was shown without editing, without commentary."

Beginning with the publication of an interview with Mr. Reagan by four Soviet journalists earlier this month followed by the suspension of jamming on three frequencies during a radio broadcast by Mr. Reagan, the Soviet authorities have given Mr. Reagan unrestricted access to the Soviet people.

Until this week, television coverage of Mr. Reagan was almost negligible. There was never anything similar to today's broadcast, in which Soviet viewers saw Mr. Reagan without censoring.

The consensus among diplomats was that the anti-American tone that usually permeates most reporting about the West would resume once interest in the summit meeting faded.

Unusual Exposure to Russians

The coverage was a continuation of the extraordinary exposure Soviet television and the press have given to the

page photographs of Mr. Reagan and Mr. Gorbachev meeting in Geneva. The dispatches generally limited their accounts to how long the discussions lasted and who attended.

Coverage of Mr. Gorbachev dominated television. It began at noon with the live broadcast of his appearance with Mr. Reagan, continued at 1 o'clock with a broadcast of his 90-minute news conference in Geneva, and concluded at night with the rebroadcast of both on the regular evening news.

The evening program also showed film of the meeting in Prague in which Mr. Gorbachev briefed his allies on the summit meeting. At the briefing, the Soviet bloc leaders endorsed the joint statement issued by Mr. Gorbachev and Mr. Reagan.

The Soviet Government press agency Tass distributed dispatches from foreign capitals reporting praise for the efforts of Mr. Gorbachev and Mr. Reagan to reduce international tension.

Western diplomats said that even if Soviet news coverage of the United States and the West in general returned to its usual negative emphasis after the summit meeting, it would be difficult to remove the positive image of the meeting and of Mr. Reagan left by the reporting this week.

Prime Minister Karel Willrich of Norway said Mr. Reagan seemed willing to abide by a 1972 treaty that limits Russian and American deployment of defensive missile systems. He did not say whether Mr. Gorbachev's position was

On a personal note, the leaders acknowledged that Mr. Reagan had, at least for now, failed to convince Mr. Gorbachev that the "Star Wars" program was only a defensive shield that would strengthen nuclear deterrence. In Geneva, Mr. Gorbachev restated at a news conference that Moscow would not reduce nuclear arms unless Washington agreed to halt the "Star Wars" program. But the leaders here said Mr. Reagan's remarks indicated there was hope for a compromise in future meetings.

Mr. Willrich said that when Mr. Reagan was asked today whether Mr. Gorbachev would accept his interpretation of "Star Wars" he replied, "That remains to be seen."

Separate Accords Idea Raised

"It's essential that the West find definitions to which we can all stick and ways of verifying them," said Mr. Lub-

bers, referring to the preference of many in Western Europe for limiting the "Star Wars" program to research and not development and deployment. "If we can do this," he said, "I think it will be possible for both sides to negotiate separate agreements that are not linked to 'Star Wars.'"

Mr. Willrich of Norway said Mr. Reagan had told them he had reassured Mr. Gorbachev that deployment of an anti-missile system was "out of the question" unless the United States first consulted the Soviet Union.

Mr. Reagan and his wife, Nancy, were greeted this afternoon at Belgium's snow-swept Zaventem airport by King Baudouin and Queen Fabiola. Mr. Reagan made no public appearances during his brief stopover.

In the austere NATO briefing room, Mr. Reagan chatted animatedly with Mrs. Thatcher, one of his strongest supporters, before the opening of the briefing.

Security was heavy for the visit. The police reported that members of Belgium's tiny Fighting Communist Cell terrorist group had set off a bomb at the European headquarters of the

Motorola electronics company. Damage was heavy, the police said, but there were no injuries.

Other Allies Hail Talks

In Tokyo, Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone also hailed the two leaders' decision to meet again. "The agreement provided the people of the world with a sense of security," he said in a statement. "As long as they continue dialogue, it will assure lasting peace of the world."

The Israeli Foreign Minister, Yitzhak Shamir, said he was disappointed that the Soviet Union had not changed its stance on Soviet Jews.

"I would have been happier if we would have received reports of a change in the Soviet policy," he said. "But it was difficult to expect that all the numerous and complicated problems would be solved in such a relatively short meeting."

The United Nations Secretary General, Javier Pérez de Cuellar, said in a statement that he welcomed the "spirit" of the joint statement at the end of the summit conference.

Geneva Ceremony Live on Soviet TV

By PHILIP TAUBMAN

Special to The New York Times

MOSCOW, Nov. 21 — Soviet television broke into normal programming at noon today for a live broadcast from Geneva of the joint appearance of President Reagan and Mikhail S. Gorbachev.

The broadcast, which was unusual for a television system that generally avoids anything unpredictable or spontaneous, showed Mr. Reagan commenting, through a Russian voice-over translation, on his meetings with Mr. Gorbachev, the Soviet leader.

The broadcast included the signing of a new cultural exchange agreement by Secretary of State George P. Shultz and Eduard A. Shevardnadze, the Soviet Foreign Minister.

Western diplomats said it was the longest appearance by an American President on Soviet television since Richard M. Nixon was permitted to address the Soviet people during a visit in 1972.

The evening television news repeated the broadcast from Geneva for its prime time audience.

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Today's newspapers published front-



Reuters
IN RED SQUARE: A Muscovite reading account of the Geneva summit meeting in Pravda, the Communist Party newspaper.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21 (AP) — Although the Geneva summit meeting did not produce an agreement providing for the increased emigration of Soviet Jews, the director of the National Conference on Soviet Jewry said today that he was optimistic that discussions of human rights would continue.

"Without the summit, the process for opening up the gates would be a long time away," Jerry Goodman, the executive director of the Conference, said. "The summit helped push it up forward."

Hard Bargaining Must Continue

He added, "We're somewhat disappointed, of course," that the Soviet leader, Mikhail S. Gorbachev, did not agree to increase the emigration of Jews. "But," he said, "we did not anticipate a radical breakthrough."

The Soviet Government's only move on emigration in recent days was an announcement prior to the summit meeting that it would allow the departure of 10 Russians with American spouses or other ties to the United States.

The summit meeting served as "only a beginning of a dialogue on a variety

of issues," Mr. Goodman said in a telephone interview from his New York office. "Now that the dialogue has begun, the hard bargaining must continue at all levels."

Mr. Goodman said that his group, which organized nationwide demonstrations on behalf of Soviet Jews before the summit meeting, would continue to press the issue when Congress reviews the cultural accords signed by President Reagan and Mr. Gorbachev.

The accords include people-to-people exchanges involving students, professors, performers and athletes.

Advocates of rights for Soviet Jews will urge Congress to consider in its review of the agreements the plight of several hundred Soviet scientists who have been denied permission to emigrate.

Kenneth A. Myers, a Senate Foreign Relations Committee aide, said it was not immediately clear whether Senate ratification would be required for the accords. The agreements would be reviewed in any event, he said, because the money to implement cultural exchanges must be approved by both houses of Congress.

Mr. Goodman said he had not expected Mr. Gorbachev to change his